

A photograph of a large flock of sheep grazing in a lush green pasture. The sheep are scattered across the field, some standing and some lying down. In the background, there is a line of trees under a clear sky. The text "IS SOIL COMPACTION FROM ANIMAL TRAFFIC A PROBLEM IN PASTURES" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font with a black outline.

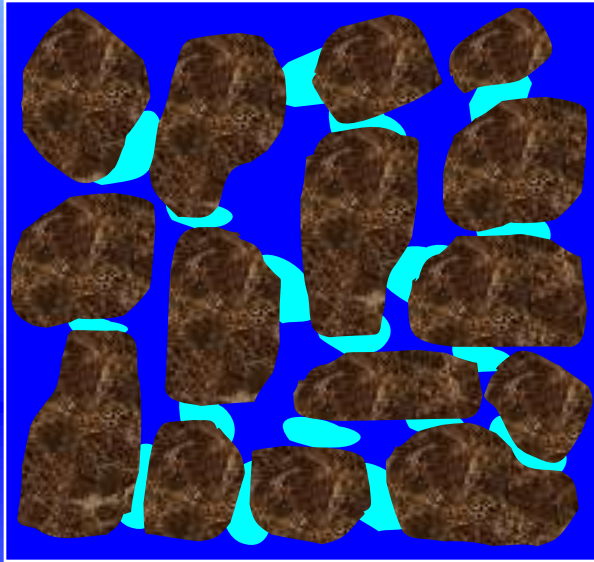
IS SOIL COMPACTION FROM ANIMAL TRAFFIC A PROBLEM IN PASTURES

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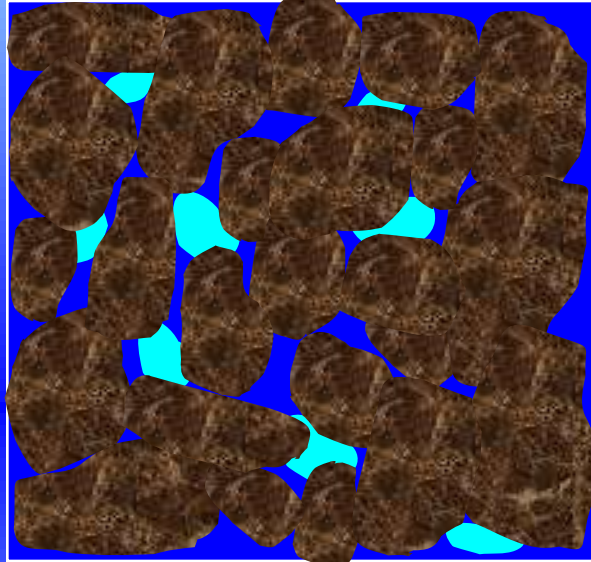
SOIL COMPACTION DEFINED

Compression of the soil from an applied force that first re-arranges and then destroys aggregates increasing bulk density and reducing porosity

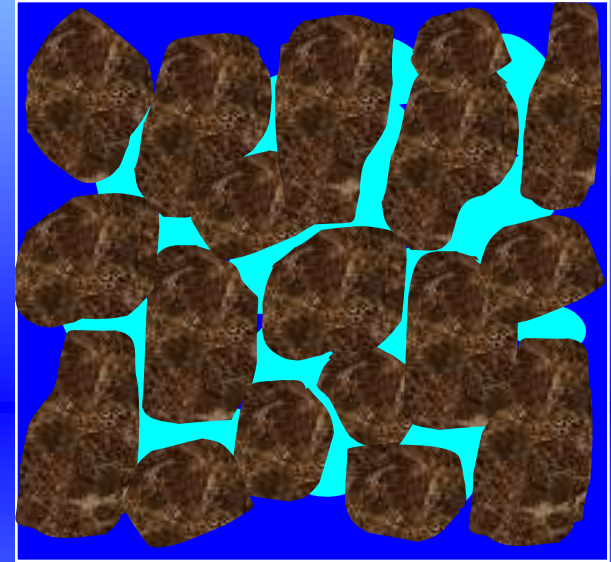
- Wheel traffic from field operations
- Tillage
- Livestock



B.D. = 1.0

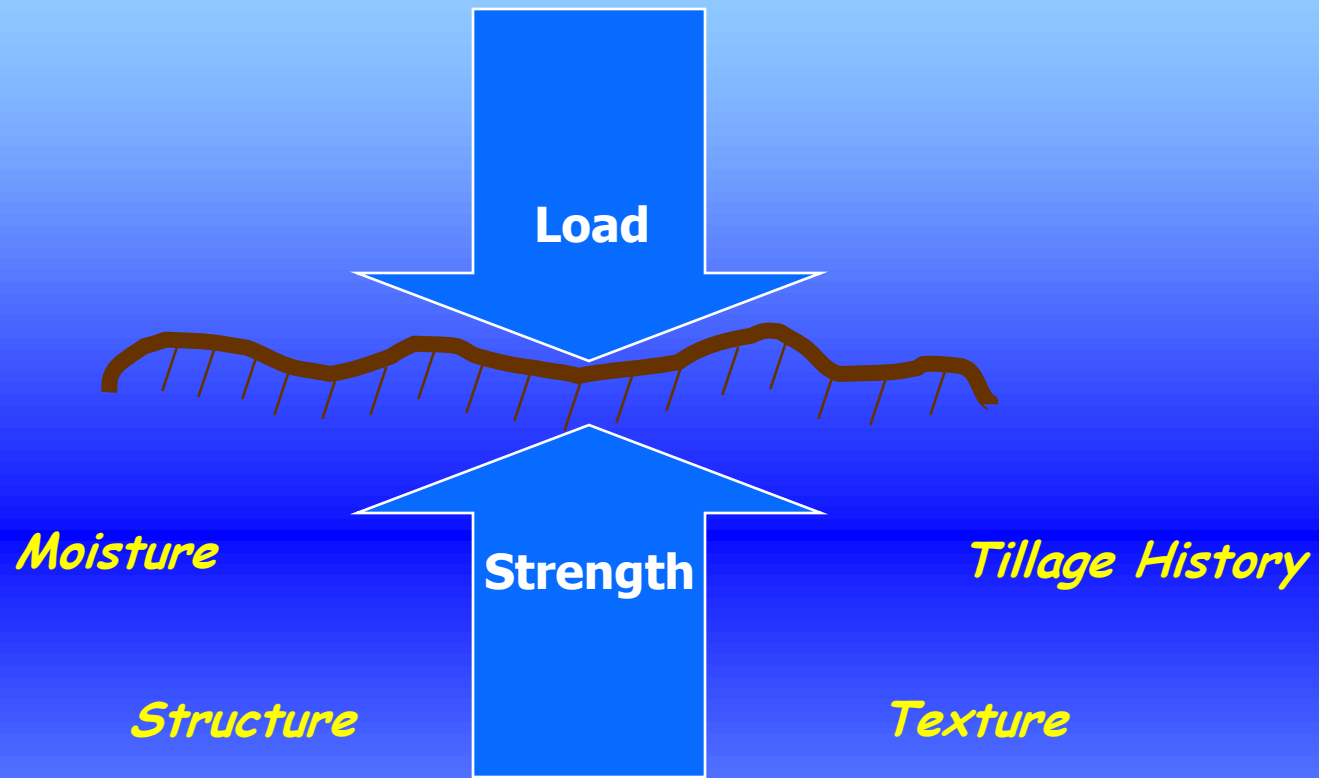


B.D. = 1.3



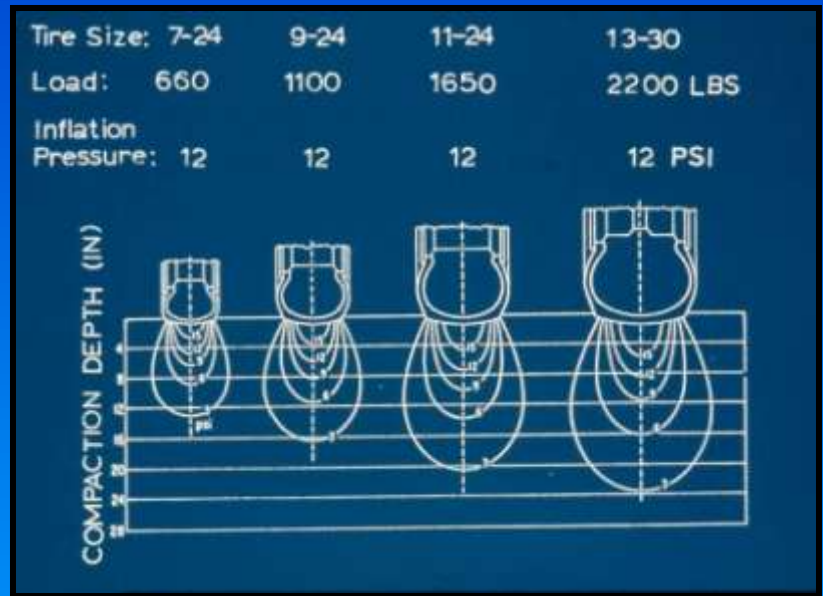
B.D. = 1.6

COMPACTION IS A PROCESS



Soil compacts when load-bearing strength of soil is less than load being applied.

WHICH IS WORSE - PRESSURE OR LOAD?



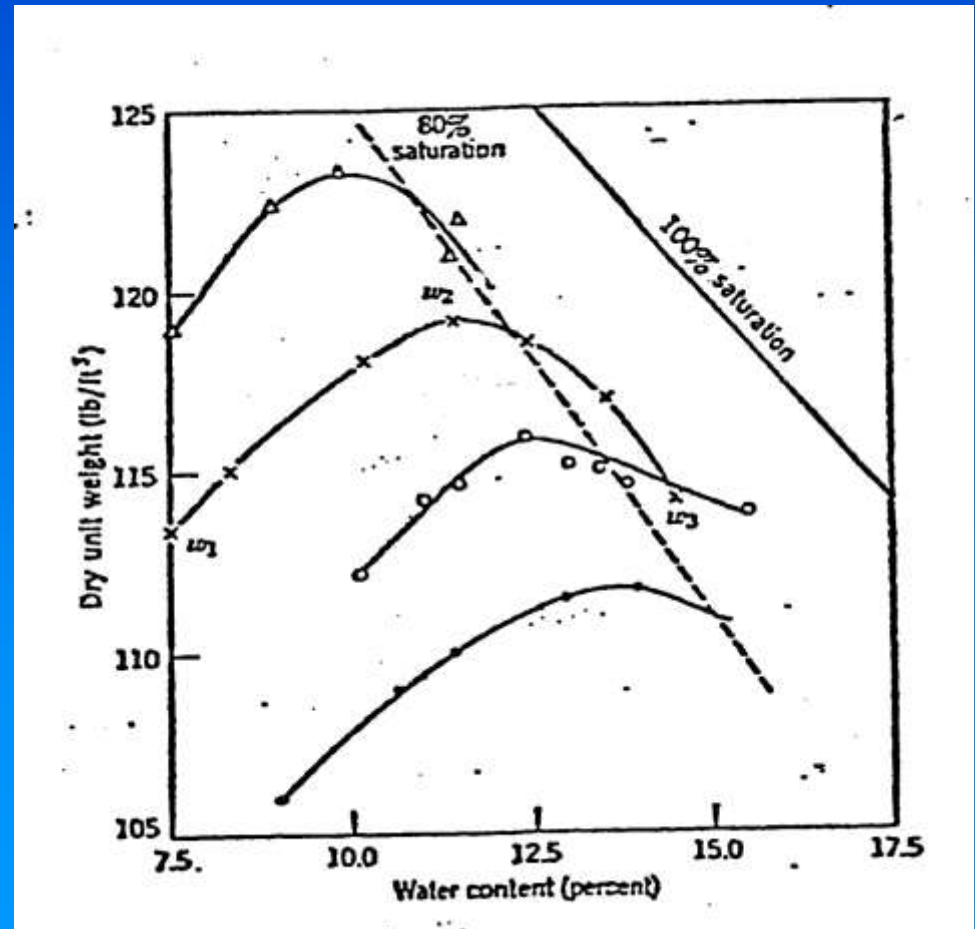
High PSI, but small load

Low PSI, but large load

**THE LARGER THE LOAD
THE DEEPER THE
COMPACTION EFFECT**

"COMPACTABILITY" INFLUENCED BY WATER CONTENT

- VARIES BY SOIL
- MAXIMUM NEAR FIELD CAPACITY
- DRY SOIL HAS MORE STRENGTH
- SATURATED SOIL NOT COMPACTABLE



WHEEL-TRAFFIC COMPACTION IS AN ISSUE



- Larger equipment
- Earlier field operations
- Loss of forage in rotation
- Operations on wet soils
- Time management
- Uncontrolled traffic
- Brain cramps

QUANTIFYING COMPACTION

- Crop and Soil Symptoms
- Penetration Resistance
 - *Moisture Dependent*
 - *No Absolute Value*
 - *Note Depth and Relative Force*
 - *Compare Good and Bad Areas*
- Bulk Density
 - *Mass per Volume*
 - *Inversely Related to Porosity*
 - *Texture Dependent*



"Cloddy" soil following corn silage harvest

A photograph of a cornfield where the plants are not growing uniformly. Some plants are noticeably shorter and less developed than others in the same area, which is a common sign of a nutrient deficiency or other plant stress. The background shows a line of trees and a clear sky.

Stunted, uneven growth is often
the first symptom

A photograph of a plant root system. A green stem is held at the bottom by a hand. The root system is a dense, flat, brownish mass of fine roots, resembling a pancake. The roots are spread out horizontally, with some longer, thicker roots extending from the main mass. The background is a light gray concrete surface.

"Pancake"
root mass



Many pastures are converted cropland and may have a plow layer



The shovel is an excellent diagnostic tool

MEASURING PENETRATION RESISTANCE

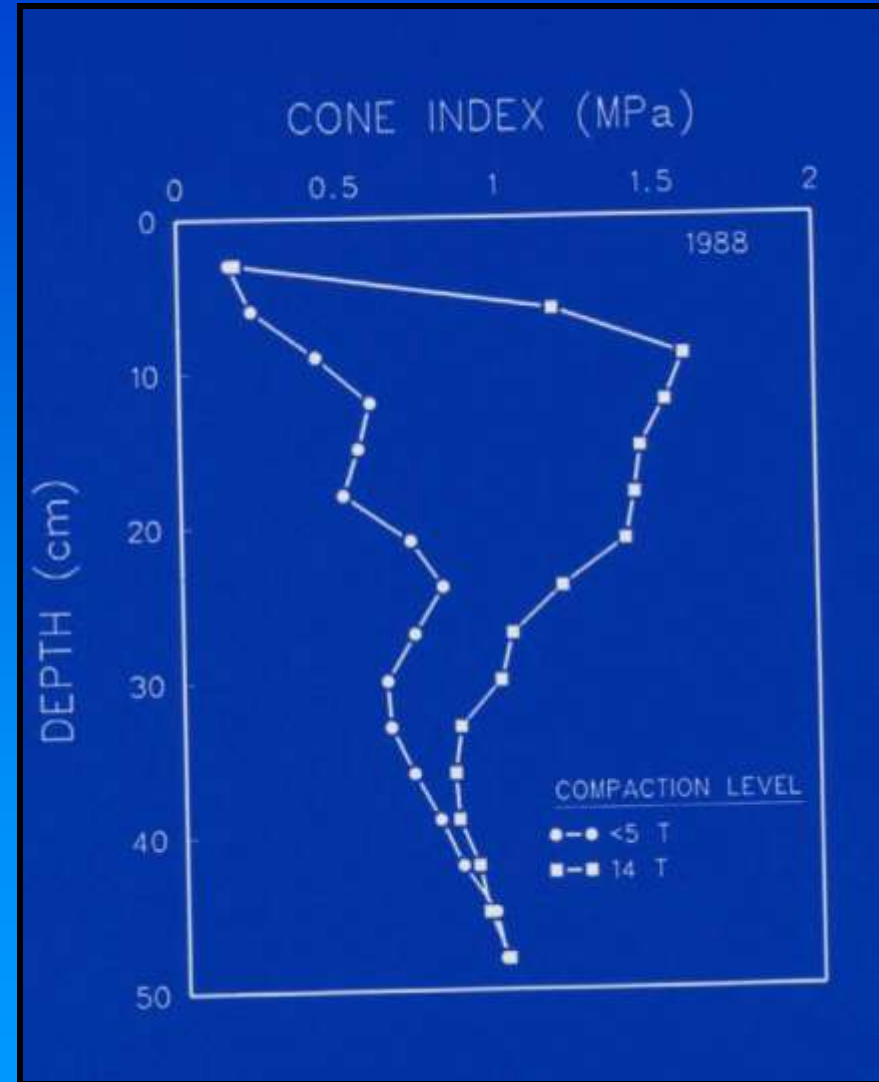


Hand-held penetrometer



Soil probe

CONSTANT-RATE RECORDING PENETROMETER



A photograph of a grassy field with visible wheel tracks, illustrating the problem of wheel traffic compaction in forage production. The field is covered in green and yellow grass, with distinct, parallel tracks of compacted soil and sparse vegetation running across the middle ground. In the background, a line of trees is visible under a clear sky.

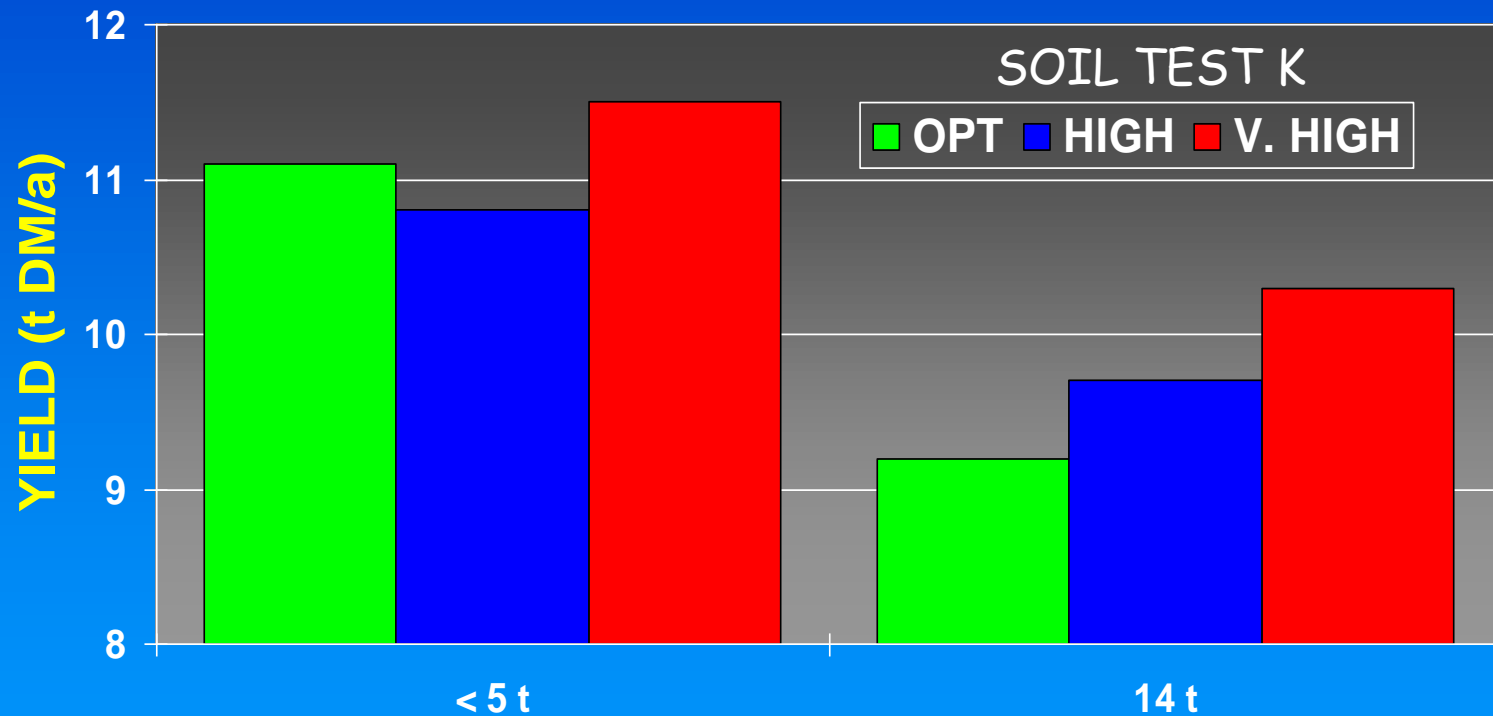
Wheel traffic compaction is a problem in forage production

EFFECT OF COMPACTION ON SOIL BULK DENSITY OF A SILT LOAM SOIL

<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>COMPACTION</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
in		-----	g/cc	-----
0-6	NONE	1.19	1.30	1.32
	14 †	1.36	1.41	1.40
6-12	NONE	1.31	1.33	1.31
	14 †	1.59	1.50	1.52
12-18	NONE	1.19	1.35	1.33
	14 †	1.45	1.44	1.33
18-24	NONE	1.36	1.35	1.34
	14 †	1.40	1.34	1.33

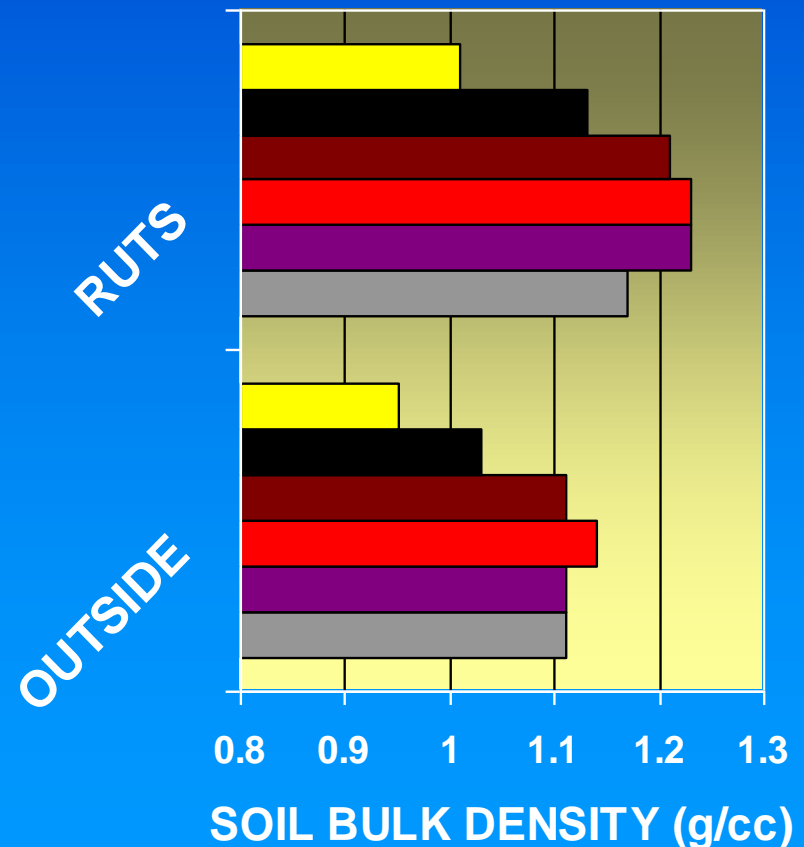
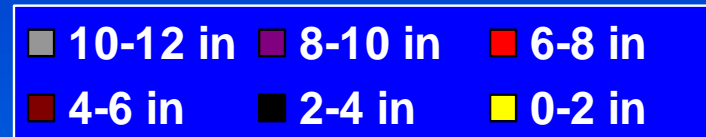
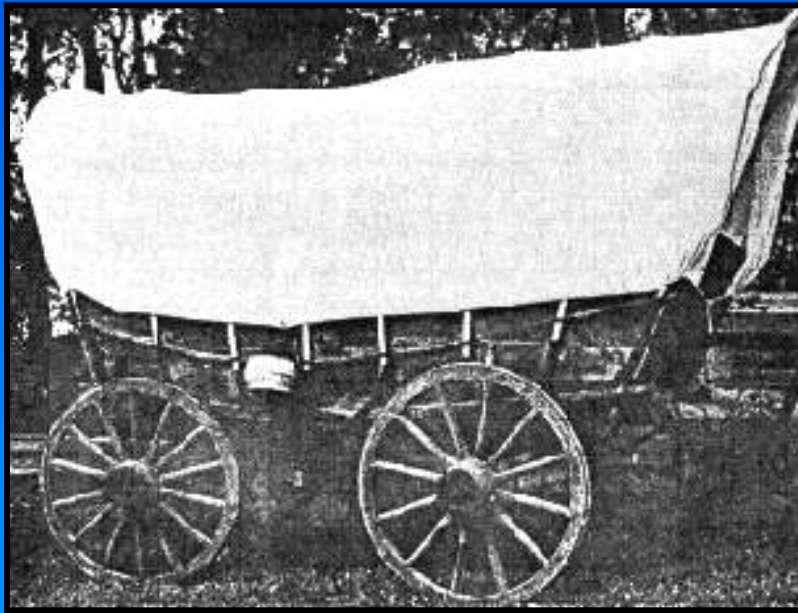
Compacted April 1991 and seeded to alfalfa

K SOIL TEST AND ALFALFA YIELD ON A COMPACTED SOIL (sum of 3 yrs.)



Arlington, Wis., 1994

DON'T COUNT ON MOTHER NATURE TO CORRECT COMPACTION WADSWORTH TRAIL, MINNESOTA

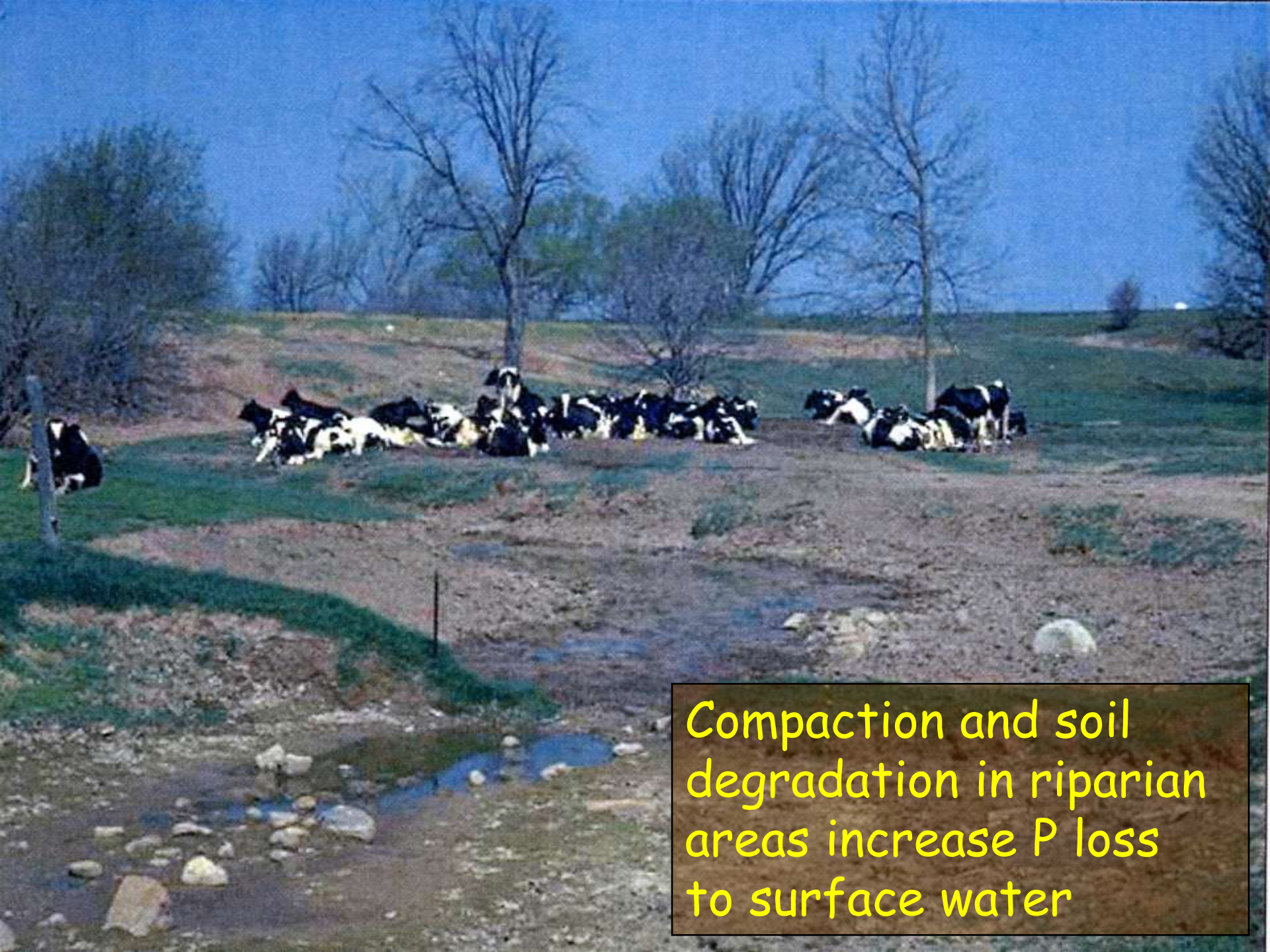


Sharratt et al., 1998

WHAT FACTORS AFFECT SOIL COMPACTION IN PASTURES

- ANIMAL TYPE
- STOCKING RATE
- SOIL TYPE
- SOIL MOISTURE AND DRAINAGE
- TRAFFIC PATTERNS
- FORAGE TYPE
- AREAS OF CONCENTRATION
- PLANT DAMAGE





Compaction and soil degradation in riparian areas increase P loss to surface water

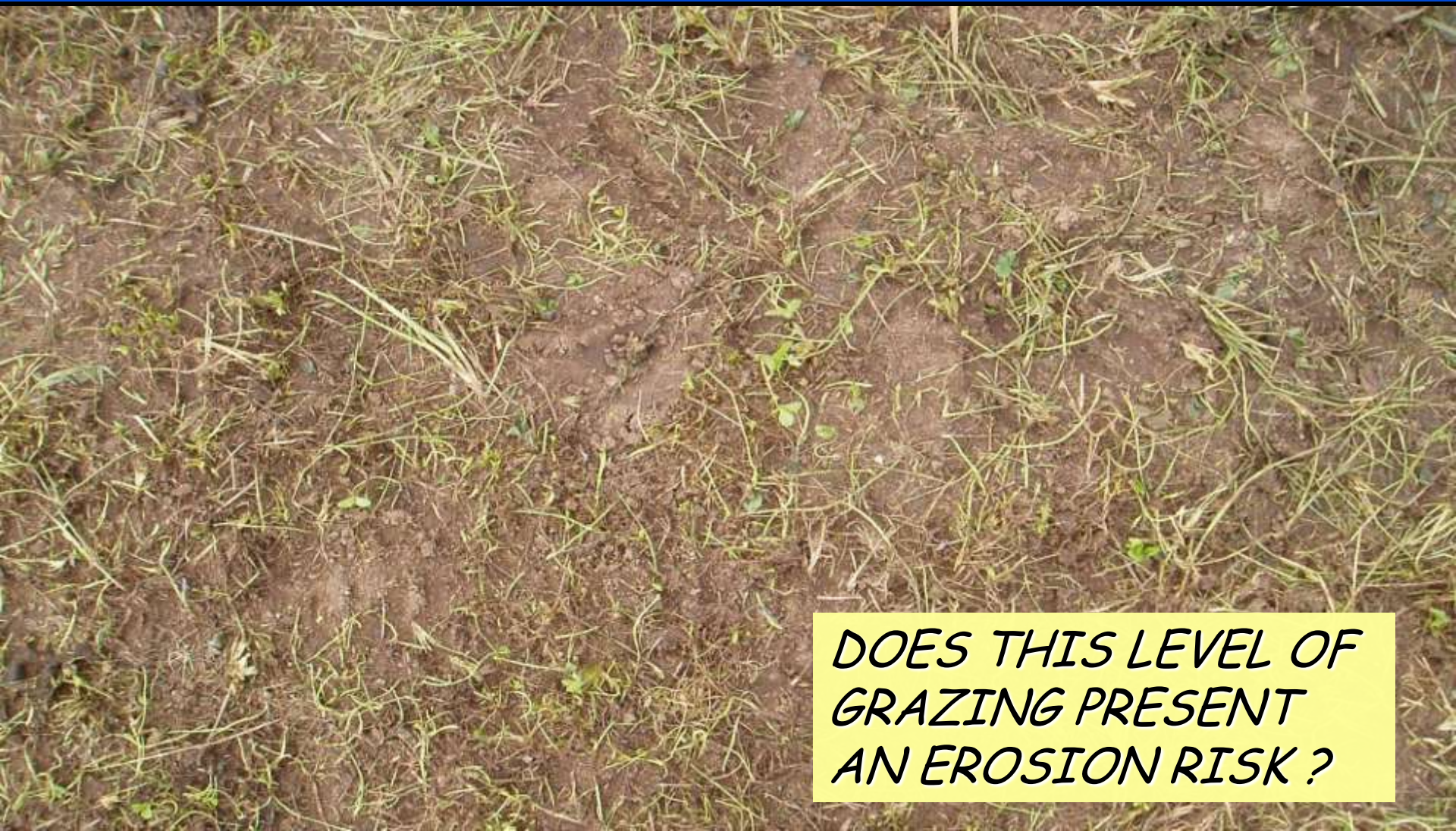
MALWEG PASTURE STUDY - 2004

- FIVE SITES (SO FAR)
- GPS GRID CREATED OVER FIELD
 - APPROX. 20 SAMPLE POINTS PER FIELD
 - SOIL SAMPLE 0-1, 1-6 in.
 - BULK DENSITY
 - PENETROMETER RESISTANCE

EXAMPLE DATA FROM A DANE COUNTY FARM

- PASTURE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS
- SOUTH AND NORTH PASTURES
- NORTH NOT GRAZED PRIOR TO SAMPLING
 - WAS CUT FOR HAY IN JULY
- NORTH SAMPLED IN SEPTEMBER
 - WEST 1/3 WAS GRAZED THE DAY BEFORE
 - 6 HOURS, 80 HOLSTEIN COWS
- SOUTH ALSO SAMPLED AT THIS TIME

***CLOSE-UP VIEW OF AN ORCHARD
GRASS PASTURE FOLLOWING 6 HR.
GRAZING BY 80 HOLSTEIN COWS***



***DOES THIS LEVEL OF
GRAZING PRESENT
AN EROSION RISK ?***

SOIL TEST LEVELS IN TWO SOUTHERN WISCONSIN PASTURES

SITE	DEPTH	pH	O.M.	P	K
	in.		%	----- ppm ---- --	
NORTH	0-1	6.2	5.8	47	156
	1-6	6.5	3.0	14	82
SOUTH	0-1	5.7	6.8	45	146
	1-6	6.2	3.6	19	64

FIELD AVERAGE BULK DENSITY, POROSITY, AND WATER CONTENT

DEPTH	BULK DENSITY	POROSITY	WATER CONTENT
in.	g/cc	----- % -----	
0-4	1.27	52	35
4-8	1.34	50	33

South pasture

COMPARISON OF GRAZED vs. UNGRAZED CONDITION



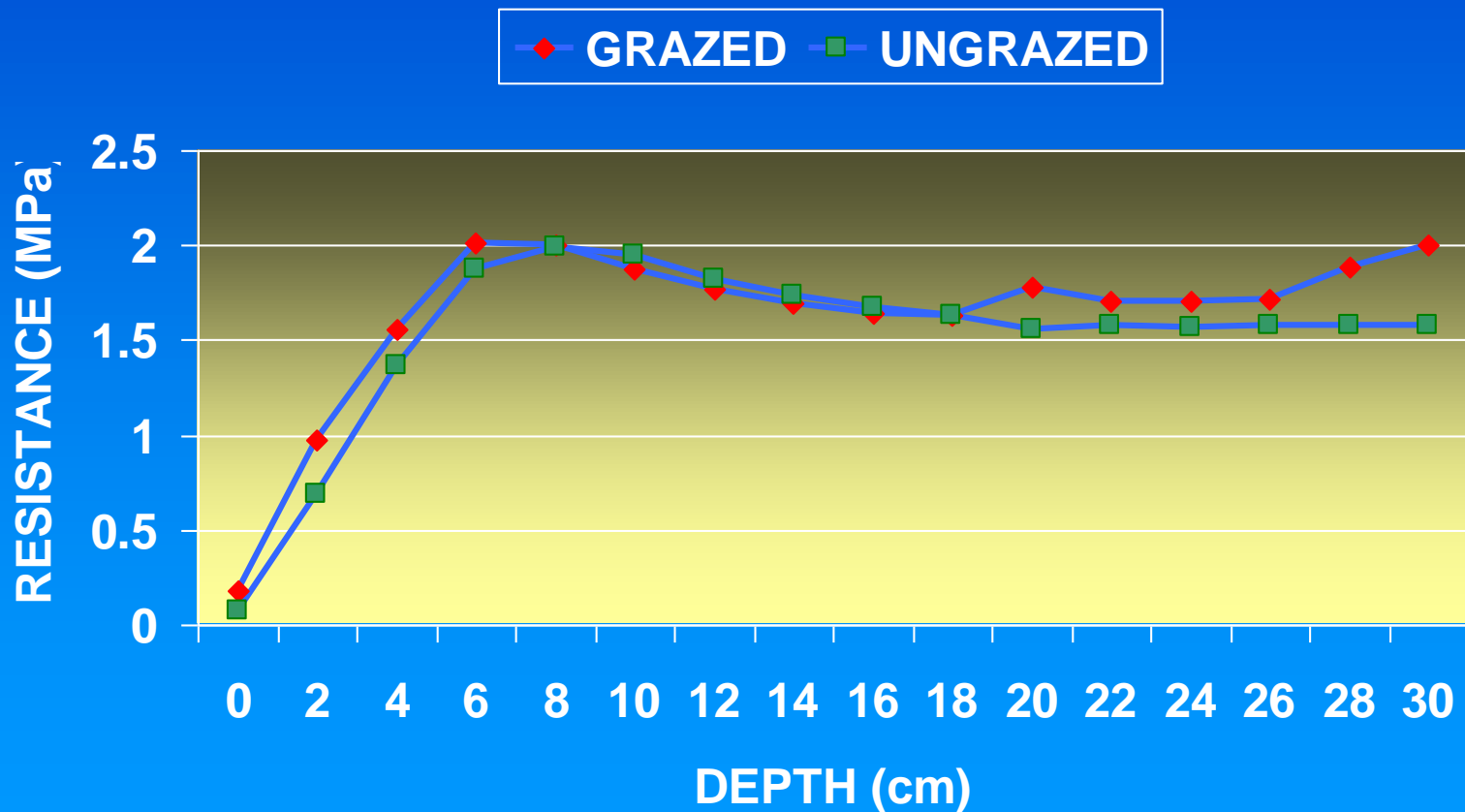
UNGRAZED

North pasture



GRAZED

PENETROMETER RESISTANCE FOLLOWING 6 HOURS OF GRAZING BY 80 HOLSTEIN COWS



PENETROMETER RESISTANCE (MPa) AT 4 cm AS AFFECTED BY GRAZING

UNGRAZED		GRAZED	
2.15	1.66	1.76	1.77
1.23	1.33	1.96	1.42
1.16	1.24	1.43	1.20
0.81	1.37	1.40	1.50

North pasture (each value is the mean of three probes)

PENETROMETER RESISTANCE (MPa) AT 8 cm AS AFFECTED BY GRAZING

UNGRAZED		GRAZED	
2.98	1.90	2.54	2.88
1.34	2.09	1.78	1.69
1.85	1.30	1.69	1.55
2.03	2.45	1.90	1.95

North pasture (each value is the mean of three probes)

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING SOIL COMPACTION IN PASTURES

- Minimize Stocking Time on Wet Soils
- Evaluate and Monitor Crops and Soil
- Soil Test to Assure Adequate Fertility
- Use a Reasonable Rotation Scheme
- Control Heavy Vehicle Traffic
- Address Compaction Issues When They Occur

I'VE GOT PLENTY OF
COMMON SENSE!



I JUST CHOOSE
TO IGNORE IT.



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WIDE